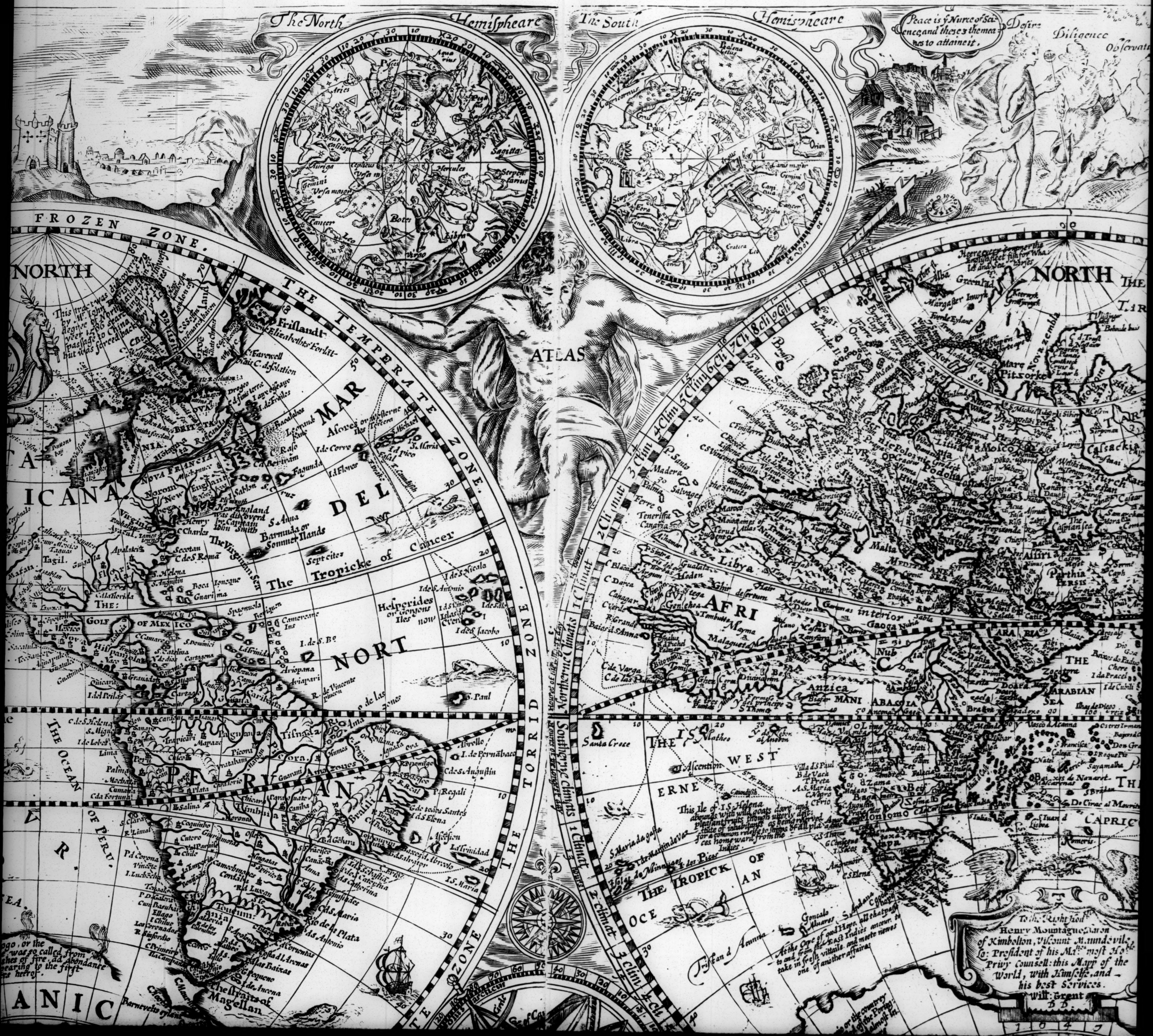


THE MAP OF THE WORLD DRAWNE A

trueſt Descriptions, lateſt Discoveries, and beſt Obſervations, that have beene made by Engliſh, or Strangers.

MOST PLAINE NOTES UPON THE WHOLE BODY OF COSM
FOR THE EASIE VNDERSTANDING THEREOF

Pleasant and usefull for all such as desire to know further than of their owne Home.



RAWNE ACCORDING TO THE

y English, or Strangers.

ODY OF COSMOGRAPHIE.

OF



When the Sunne and Moone are opposite one to the other diametrally, and the Earth in the very midst between both: that is, when a right line drawne from the center to the Sun to the center of the Moone, passeth through the center of the Earth: For the body of the Earth being thick and not transparent, casting his shadow to that point which is opposite of the place of the Sun, will not suffer the Moone to receive any light from the Sun, from whom she alwaies borroweth her light: And note, that every time she is at the full, she is opposite to the Sunne, and yet the Earth is not at every such full diametrally betwixt her & the Sun, for then she should be eclipsed at every full, which indeed cannot be, unless she be either in the head or taile of the Dragon.

Now the Moone is eclipsed in part, when the Sun, the Earth, and the Moone, be met in one selfe diametrall line, but the Moone is declining either on the one side or on the other.

But note that eclipses of the Moone may be universall, because the Earth is far bigger than the Moone, and thereby able to shadow her whole body,

The manner of the Sunnes Eclipse.

The Eclipse of the Sunne is shewed by that figure at the foot of Asia, against your right hand, and happeneth

When the Moone is betwixt the sunne and the Earth which chanceth in a Conjunction or new of the Moone: and yet not in every Conjunction, but when it falleth either in the head or taile of the Dragon, which may chance (as is said before) either totally, or in part; totally, in respect of those parts of the Earth whereon the shadow directly falleth. For sith the Moone is far less than the Earth, she cannot shadow all the Earth, and therefore the eclipse of the sun cannot be universall but yet to some part of the Earth it may be totally, to some partly, and to others nothing at all; as may appear by the aforesaid Figure.

Of the Firmament and Constellations.

The two Hemispheres in the middle about; filled with Figures of men, beasts, fishes, and the like embossed with starres, doe represent the face of the Firmament or Orbe of the fixed starres (those that appeare every night) which were by ancient Astronomers divided into and distinguished by certain Constellations, and each of these is knowne by a proper name; Of these Constellations, the number (according to the ancient account) is 48, that are divided into three parts:

- 1 Northerne
- 2 Zodiacke
- 3 Southerne

The Northerne Constellations consist of 332 starres.

The Zodiacke Constellations, which be also called the twelve signes, consist of 280 starres.

The Southerne Constellations, containe 293 starres.

Some of these Constellations, consist of more, some of fewer starres, according to their greatnesse or smallnesse.

Besides these there are 1205 starres that are exempt out of all the Constellations: so that the number of starres set upon both Hemispheres are 1025, and divers of them have proper Names.

But here is to be understood, that all the starres in Heaven are not numbered, nor cannot, for that divers of them are so small; but these 1025 are the principallest amongst them, and all that have yet ever beene accounted of.

The two first parts of all, that is, the Northerne and Zodiacke Constellations are contained in that part right against your left hand, and placed over a piece of America; The last, that is, the Southerne, is comprehended in that other Hemisphere on your right hand, and over the European Sea,

Of the Figure of the heavenly Orbes and Elements.

The whole world is divided into two parts, viz. Elementall, and Etheriall or Coelestiall parts.

The Elementall part is four-fold; viz. Earth, Water, Ayre, Fire, as may be seen in that round Figure of the frame of the heavens and elements one within another; the inmost and middlemost circle containing Earth and Water intermixed together; The next, the three Regions of the Aire: and immediately above that Orbe, is the Element of Fire; all which you may easily discern by their severall names in their proper places.

The Etheriall or Coelestiall parts doe compasse the Elementall part: and containe the ten upper Sphaeres, viz. 1 the Moone, 2 Mercury, 3 Venus, 4 Sol, 5 Mars, 6 Jupiter, 7 Saturne, 8 the Starry firmament, 9 the Christalline heaven, having no starres at all; the 10 is the Primum mobile, or first Mover, containing all the rest within it; and moving from the East to the West carrieth about with it in violence all the other Sphaeres.

The rest of the Sphaeres have contrary motions, every one in

A Tyde Table shewing the times of full Sea in the principall Havens in England, or neere about thereunto.

Names of the Havens.	H. M. Points of the Compasse.	
	South.	North.
Quinborow, Southam, Portsmou.	0 0 South.	North.
Redban, Aberdeen.	0 45 S. W. b. W.	N. E. b. E.
Gravefend, the Downes.	1 30 S. S. W.	N. N. E.
Dundee, S. Andrewes, Silli.	2 15 S. W. b. S.	N. E. b. N.
London, Tinmouth, Hardepoole,	3 0 South West.	N. East.
Barwick, Ostend, Fount.	3 15 S. W. b. W.	N. E. b. N.
Frith, Lith, Dunbar, Narbo.	4 30 W. S. W.	E. N. E.
Faymouth, Cornsey, Lizzard.	5 15 W. b. S.	E. b. N.
Foy, Lin, Humber, Way, Dart-	6 0 East.	West.
mouth, or Plimouth, Antwerp.		
Brissoll, Lanion, Foulneffe.	6 45 E. b. S.	W. b. N.
Milford and Bridgewater, Texel.	7 30 E. S. E.	W. N. W.
Portland, Peter-port, Hage.	8 15 S. E. b. E.	N. W. b. W.
Orkney, Poole, Orwel, Shetlens.	9 0 South East.	North W.
Deepe, Lux, Lenoyes, Needles.	9 45 S. E. b. S.	N. W. b. N.
Belys, Dover, Harwich, Yarmou.	10 30 S. S. E.	N. N. W.
Callis, Rye, Winchelsey, Calbo.	11 15 S. b. E.	N. b. W.

The use of this Table.

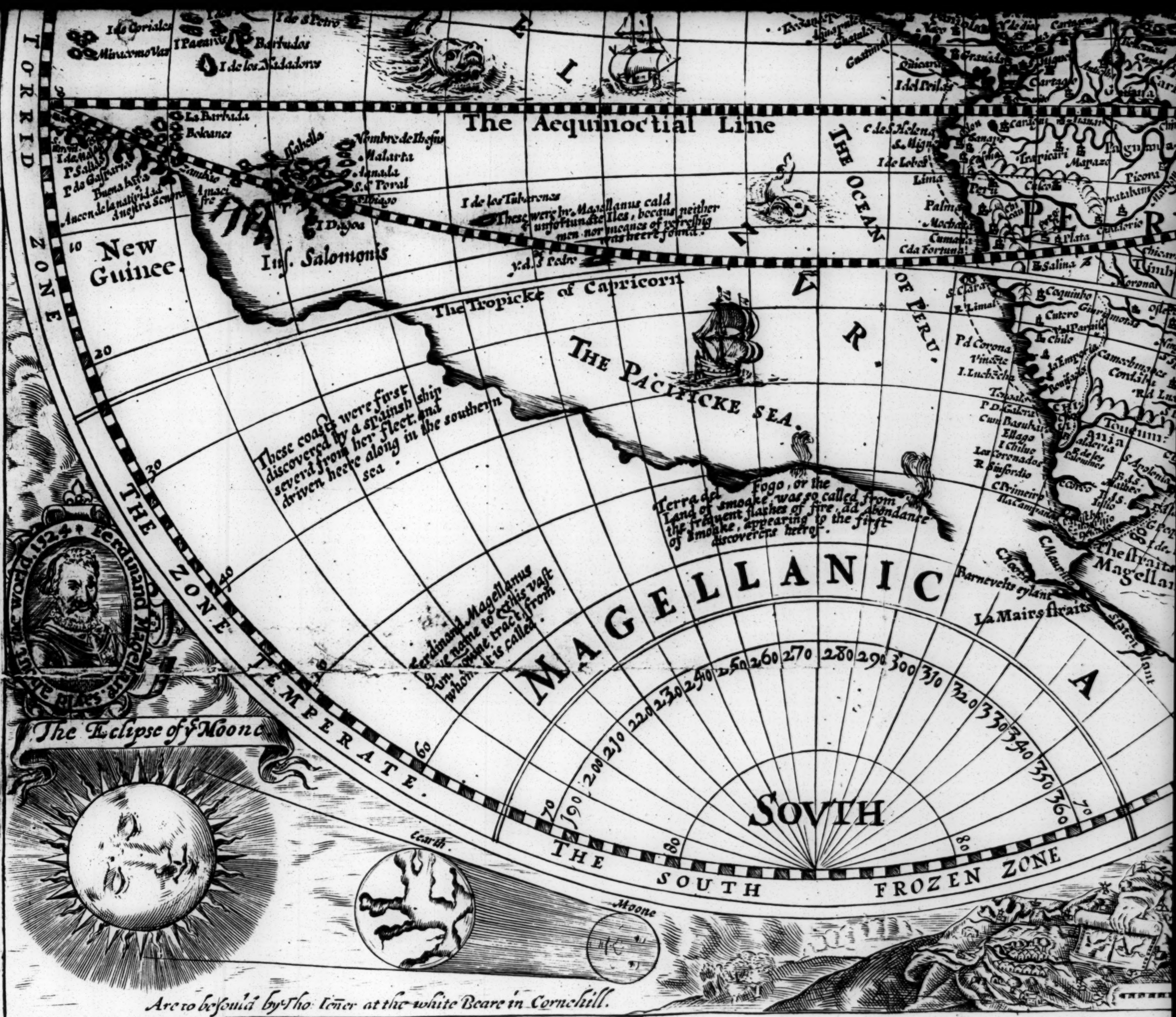
At the heures and minutes right against each Haven, to the Moones coming to the South, and the whole result will be the time of the Tide or high water. By this Table you may see in what point of the Compasse the Moone is in at the time of the Tide or full Sea.

Of blazing Starres.

Blazing Starres or Comets are flames drawne into the higher parts of the Ayre: They signifie corruption in the ayre to follow; They are either signes of warres and death, or tokens of earthquakes, and death of Corne. In the year 1618. there happened a fearefull blazing Starre from the 18 of November to the 16 of December following: It was seene all over Europe; The Countreies it passed over, were Nova Guinea, the Ile of Java, Sumatra, Madagascar, Menomotapa Picora, Nombre de Jesus.

The manner of the Moones Eclipse.

The word Eclipse is as much to say as to want light, and to be darkned, or hidden from our sight. The Moones Eclipse is figured at the foote of America, over against your left hand, which is thus: viz.



Are to be found by the letter at the white Beare in Cornhill.

Geographie, and the Principles thereof.

Certaine termes of Land and Water plainly defined and described.



The Terrestrial Globe is defined to be a Spherical body, proportionably composed of Earth and Water: into which two parts it is divided. Whereof the Earth comes first to view; whose parts are

either { Reall, } and the reall parts, either { Continents, }
 Imaginary: } Islands.

Now a Continent is a great quantity of Land, not interlaced or separated by the Sea; in which many Kingdomes and Principalities are contained; as Europe, Asia, Africa, America.

An Island (called in Latine, *Insula quasi in solo*) is a part of the earth, environed round with waters; as Britaine, Java, S. Lawrence Ile, Bermudas.

These againe are subdivided into { Peninsula, }
 { Isthmus }
 Promontorium.

A Peninsula, is almost an Island; that is, a tract of Land, which being almost encompassed round by water is joynted to the firme Land by some little Isthmus: as Poloponnesus, Taurica, Cymbrica, and Pervana.

An Isthmus is a little narrow necke of Land, which joynteth any Peninsula to the Continent; as the Straights of Dariene in Peru, and Corinth in Greece.

Promontorium, is some high Mountaine, which shooteth it selfe into the Sea, the utmost end of which, is called a Cape, as that great Cape of good hope, and Cape Verde in Africa; Cape Comori in Asia, and that of S. Michaels mount in Cornwall; the North Cape up in Norway, and divers other.

There are likewise other reall parts of the Earth; as Mountaines, Vallies, Fields, Plaines, Woods, and the like.

The other generall part of the Globe is the Water; which is

divided into { 1. Oceanus. }
 { 2. Mare. }
 { 3. Fretum. }
 { 4. Sinus. }

1. Oceanus, the Ocean, is that generall collection of all waters, which environeth the whole world on every side.

2. Mare, the Sea, is a part of the Ocean; to which wee can-

not come, but through some Straite, as *Mare Mediterraneum*, *Mare Balticum*, and the like.

Either from the adjacent places, as the British Ocean, the Germane Sea, the Atlantick Sea. Or from the first discoverer, as *Mare Magellanicum*, *Davis* and *Forbiskers* straites, &c. Or from some remarkable accident, as *Mare Rubrum*, from the red colour of the Sands. *Mare Aegeum*, *Pontus Euxinus*, and the like.

3. Fretum, a Straite, is a part of the Ocean restrained within narrow bounds, and opening a way to the Sea; as the Straits of Gibraltar, Hellespont, Anian.

4. Sinus a Creeke, is a crooked shoare, thrusting out as it were two armes to imbrace the lovely presence of the Sea; as *Sinus Adriaticus*, *Sinus Persicus*, and *Corinthiacus*.

To this also belong Rivers, Brookes, and Fountaines, which are engendered of congealed ayre in the earths concavities, and seconded by the Sea-waters, creeping through hidden crannies thereof. Thus much of the Reall parts of the Globe in generall.

Of the Circles of this Mappe, and their uses.

The Imaginary parts of the Earth are such, which not being at all in the Earth, must yet be supposed to be so, for the better teaching and learning this Science; and are certaine Circles going about the Earth, answerable to them in Heaven in name.

The Meridian (which comes first to be considered) is a great Circle compassing round the Earth from Pole to Pole; and is that which you see in the circumference of both Planisphaeres of the Map; and wherein are written the names of the Zones & Climates. This chiefe, first, fixed Meridian passeth through the Islands called Azores, according to the ancient Cosmographers; and there are two reasons why they did there begin to reckon the longitude of the Earth:

First, for that at that time there was no Land knowne further to the Westward than that place.

Secondly, under that Meridian the Needle in the Mariners compass had no variation, but did point directly North and South.

There be also many Meridians according to the diverse place in which a man lives, the number of them equal to so many points as may be imagined in the Globe, but the usuall setting them knowne to view, is by ten degrees asunder; and are those

blacke lines which you see in both Planisphaeres, running down along from the North to the South Pole.

The use of the Meridian, is to shew the Longitude of any place. Now the longitude of a Region, City or Cape, is the distance of it East from the first great Meridian; and this longitude is measured and numbred in the Equinoctial line by Meridians from the generall and fixed Meridian, into the East, and containeth the whole compasse of the Earth, viz. 60. degrees.

To prove this by example, cast your eye on London, and you shall see it something to the East of the second blacke Meridian; passe downe with that blacke line to the Equinoctial, and looke as much East there, as London is from that Meridian above, then count the degrees of the Equinoctial, from the first great Meridian to that place, and that distance is the longitude of London: which you may perceive to be 20. degrees and better: And the like manner of working is to be made for all other places.

That line full of degrees crossing both Planisphaere straight along in the middle, and dividing the world into two halves (viz) North and South halves; is called the Equinoctial line, or the Equator; either because it is of equal distance from both Poles of the world, or else because the Sunne coming in this Circle makes the dayes & nights throughout the world of like length; which happens upon the 10. or 11. of March, and the 13. or 14. of September. It passeth through Abassia or Preser Johns Kingdom, and Manicongo in Africa, through the great Island Sumatra, and the Maldive Isles of Asia; and in America, through Guiana.

The use of it is to shew the Latitude of any Countrey, City, Promontory, or the like: Now the Latitude is the distance of a place toward the South or North, from the Equinoctial line or middle of the world; and is reckoned and measured upon the Meridian toward either Poie: Those therefore have Northerne latitude that inhabit betwene the Equinoctial and the North Pole, as they have Southerne latitude that are betwene the same Equator and the South Pole.

Those blacke lines thwarting the blacke Meridians from East to West, are parallels, & are also called Equidistants, being distant one from another 10. degrees toward both Poles; and are here set downe for the easier counting the latitude of any place from the Equinoctial: as for the latitude of London; count so many decimall parallels, till you come to the parallel which is nearest London, (you shall find them to be five) then follow that line to the Meridian, and see the figures set thereat; they are 50. moreover, adde to that number of 50. so much as London is from

ate above that parallel, the (shall you finde the latitude of from the Equator toward a halfe: and in the like manner places be sought. Thus which two the whole earth.

The Meridian and Equinoctial throughout with degrees consists of 60. Minutes, and account, 20. leagues, or three.

The great Circle that is drawn up to the Tropicke of Cancer, of Capricorne, is the Zodiac and beares on it the Characters.

The uses of it are to shew body and beames of the Sun or other in the year, and it and decrease) the longest and Sunne (which causeth the therein moving about the comming up from the Trop the dayes increase in the No in his course backe from Ca us, and lengthen to those in Circle shewes the foure qua Autumne, Winter.

The Tropicke of Cancer, (cer) is a circle, whose dist the North, is 23. degrees and farre Northward as to touch in the year.

It passeth through the So Arabia, India, China, Nova

The Tropicke of Capricorne in the starry heaven ther Tropicke from the Equ grees and a halfe. When Southward, it is our shortest

This Tropicke passeth th Island, Peru, and South coast

The Arcticke, or North Pole, 23. degrees and a halfe from the Equinoctial; but and it is 43. degrees.

